MEXICO.

Press The New-Orleans Progress, June 12.

The arrival of the United States mail steamship Texas.

Place, we have dates from the City of Mexico to the inst, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst.

Resor Alaman, Santa Ana's Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, died suddenly in the City of Mexico, early on the merning of the 2d inst. The announcement caused a wide spread sensation. The funeral ceremomes took place on the following Friday. His death was caused by a pleusive, brought on by excess of labor in the discharge of his official, duties The Trait & Union says of him:

"He was a man of great capacity, of solid instruction, of sincere convictions, and of a firmness and resolution become almost proverbial. He had an implicit faith in the ruth of his political opinions which he never once changed or modified; he had still more implicit faith in his religion, the rules of which he observed with the history of his country; he always appeared in public affairs whenever a great political crisis occurred; he never enjoyed popularity, but he always knew how to conciliate, for his personal qualities were the esteem of his friends and ensmiss.

"Senor Alaman was the leader of the Conservative party, which suffers in his demise an irreparable loss. Death found him in the midst of many prejects of political reforms. He always knew how to conciliate, for his personal qualities were the esteem of his friends and ensmiss.

"Senor Alaman was the leader of the Conservative party, which suffers in his demise an irreparable loss. Death found him in the midst of many prejects of political reforms. He had a presentiment of his approaching and, and often implered of the Most High to spare him yet a few months, in order to render certain the public order and prospective which suffers in his demise an airreparable loss. Death found him in the midst of many projects of political reforms. He had a presentiment of his approaching and, and often implement of the great political moment.

It was not yet known who would be the dece

successor.

e Siglo denies the anthenticity of the letter published be Havena Diario de la Marina, as addressed to the ican minister, by Gen. Arista on his departure from

Mexico.

Two persons, named Aparicio Gonzales and Carios Centro, were shot at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., for having been found during the revolt there opposing the regular troops, arms in hand. Gonzalez was one of the leaders of the revolt. The other, Victoria Valle, was spaced because he surrendered himself under the conditions of a momentary ambitice.

the revoit. The other, Victoria Valle, was spared because he surrendered himself under the conditions of a momentary armistice.

The government was much occupied with the tariff question. Their determination on the subject was to have been promulgated on the 4th instant; but nothing was known of the result of their deliberations.

The ministers were all diligently engaged on plans of reform and for a better administration of their departments throughout the country.

Senor Cavallos's degree lowering the tax on the exportation of silver to four per cent has been repealed, and the lax is new as of yere, six per cent.

The Mexican Foreign Legations have been finally officially announced, as follows: London, Minister, Señor Lannas; Paris, Minister, Señor Pacheco; Madrid, Minister, Señor Livo; Berlin, Minister, Gen. Uraga; Rome, Minister, Señor Gregorio Barandiaran.

The Persident, Santa Ara, has recognized Mr. Alexander Pleasants as United States Consul at Minatillan; M. Jos, Bernsrd, French Vice Consul at Paubla; and M. German Hoppensted; Hanoverian Consul at Vera Cruz.

Private letters state the number of persons killed in the late revoit at Vera Cruz to have been seventy, and one hundred and thirty wounded: Many prisoners were made by the troops. The city is now quiet.

The Trait of Union as was that the sum of \$20,000 has been raised by private subscription in Chihuahus, to aid Gov. Trias in preparing for the defease of the Valley of Mexilla grainst American invasion. We previously announced this as a forced loan, on the under the impression, in the

this as a forced loam on the authority of the Mexican papers.

The Mexicans appear to be under the impression, in the City of Mexico, that the dispute about this territory has been settled. The report that President Pierce had officially disapproved of Gov. Lane's proceedings, and had recalled him, to be replaced by Mr. Merriwether, had caused this belief.

The tobacco monopoly is to be taken out of private hands, and administered by Government.

The Indians have made many incursions recently into the State of Sonora and Coahuila, going down as far as the State of San Luis.

The Sigle says that the attempted revolution in Chiapas has terminated in the complete defeat of the rebels, and

The Siglo says that the attempted revolution in Chiapas has terminated in the complete defeat of the rebels, and the death of their chief Zenadua, who fell in battle. Nevertheless, it States that the State is in a lamentable condition, and invites the speedy attention of Government to the evils which afflict it.

The pagers announce that a rich vein of opal has been discovered in Real del Monte, and that some of the stones have been sent to Paris to be cut.

The Siglo has been fined for some supposed infraction of the law regulating the press.

The officiers who signed the card published in the Siglo, contradicting the official account of the battle of Chrubusco, have been sent to Parote Castle as prisoners.

Rebolledo, who commanded the pronuncialos against Arista's government, in the State of Vera Cruz, has been named Pólitical Chief and commandant of the State of Lewer California.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee. The U.S. mail steamship Cherokee, Capt. Baxter, from New-Orleans via Havana, June 14, arrived yesterday. She brings no news of importance.

Landing of Negroes.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, June 14th, 1853.

The steamer I mentioned in my last as having arrived, was the Alban, a small British steamer of war, from Jamsica, on her way to England to be sold out of the service.

Another cargo of negroes has been landed near Matan zas. The slaver was chased for hours by a British steamer, but on hoisting American colors, and exposing

to view some sailors in red shirts, the chase was given up, and thus she got in and landed her cargo.

The steamer that went out on Saturday, to look after a suspicious steamer, returned after finding that the vessel that had caused the alarm was a Spanish man of war. The weather is rainy and vory disagreeable, and there is nothing stirring of interest. FRANK.

Russia and Tunkey.- We have a note, says the Boston Traveller, from our correspondent at Constantinopie, dated the 18th of May, which, though it contains no news, confirms accounts received from other sources, and is worth copying, as an authentic stat-ment, and as presenting the views of an intelligent observer on the spot.

views of an intelligent observer on the spot.

Constantinopter, May 18.—The Turks have given a negative answer to the Russian Ambassador on three points, namely—the right to protect the Greeks of Turkey; the right of sanction to the appointment of Greek Patriarch of Constantinopte; and the right of having an Ecclesiasite from Russia reside at the Capital in connection with the Patriarch and recognised by the Porte. The Ambassador Extraordinary (Menschikoff) has withdrawn, though he still lingers, they say at Buynkdere; and the Turkish Ministry is changed, Reshid Pasha being once more Minister of Foreign Affairs. The amount of it all is, that the English and French are supporting the Turks against the impudent demands of Russia, and for the present their policy prevails. Many believe that we may, ere long, see a Russian force here, and if so that we shall inevitably fall into their kands, at least for the time being. The French have a larve fleet in the Archipelago, and the English have one at Mair—but if Russia strikes, it will be quick, and before the others have time to more. I, however, do not yet believe we are going to have war. The Russian must be given up to blindness to bring it on in the present state of the masses in Europe."

CANADA.

CANADA.

Legistative Council-Riseau Cunal-Hannfastures of Lower Canada.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Tolionation of the Council is determined not to die without a kiek. If the other House can address the Crown, so can it too, and it has made use of its privilege to appeal against the attempt to place it on an electoral basia. It sets itself up for a copy of the House of Lords, as "close as the circumstances of the Colony will permit," which, in good sooth, is not very close. The address predicts a distraction of the barmony of the Governmental system, and the bringing of the royal authority into contact with the two Housee as a consequence of making the Council elective. Several other dire calamities are to follow—the safeguard against hasty legislation is to be destroyed, lealousies are to spring up, like weeds after a shower, between the two Houses, the balance of power in the State is to be knocked out of its place, and universal Democracy be inaugurated. It is not likely that these alarming predictions will weigh very much with the Imperial Administration against an address of a diametrically opposite character, from the

very much with the Imperial Administration and the address of a diametrically opposite character, from the Representatives of the Canadian people.

A long time ago, John Bull dag a luge military Canal A long time ago, the Rideau Canal, at right royal A long time ago, John Bull dug a large military Canal in Canada, known as the Rideau Canal, at right royal cost, and has kept it up at no little expense to this day. The smallest item in any one year for keeping it up has been between \$40,000 and \$50,000; but John Bull, in a economical mood, has resolved to rid himself of the encumbrance; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has airceady asked the Provincial Government to accept the present of the array and the secretary of State for the Colonies. has already asked the Provincial Government to accept the present of the work and the cost annexed to it. The Imperial Ordnance Department in consequence of this offer, and in reliance that it will be accepted, has made provision for the maintenance of the works only till September next. The Canadian Executive have had the subject of this offer before them, but the minute they have made on the subject recommends that no decisive course of action be recommended to Parliament till a full report on the Works be obtained, and a hint is thrown out that certain Ordnance lands on either side of the Canal ought to be thrown in to make the gift acceptable. The revenue of the Canal, taken above, is not could be one-third the cost of keeping it up; the present revenue of the Ordnance lands on its banks together with the Canal revenues, do not exceed one-half the cost equal to one-third the cost of keeping it up; the present revenue of the Ordnance lands on its banks together

of keeping the Canal up. Still, in prospect of the value of the land increasing, it may be worth while to accept

the proferred gift.

As I am on the subject of canals, I may remark that the ression of Parliament has closed without any steps being taken to construct a canal at the Sant Ste Marie, or to connect the St. Lawrence River with Lake Cham-

plain.

The question of keeping troops in the colonies seems to be receiving a piece-meal solution. In spite of the prayer of an address to the Queen from the Assembly of Prince Edward Island, it has been resolved as withdraw. Prince Edward Island, it has been resolved to withdraw the troops thence, with a promise that presection would be afforded in case of aggression. It is also stated in the dispatch that the garrisons of Canada are to be reduced, and troops left only for the occupation of important military works, or for other purposes which are purely military. Prince Edward Island is promised some enroled pensioners, but only on conditions of their receiving certain land, and being secured in labor for some months after their arrival and of course said for some months after their arrival, and of course paid for

receiving certain land, and being secured in labor for all days of actual fighting.

I recently gave you a statement of the domestic manufactures of Upper Canada. I now subjoin similar information in regard to Lower Canada. The number of factories, with the capital and annual product, so far as the census returns give them, are as follows:

30 Cardina and Fulling Mills—Of which 170 tive a capital of £41.

54: 14 mills produce £7,107, 11 mills employ 255 men; 29 cast 40,300 lbs wool, and £7110 Mills—Specieth.

219 Tameries—51 of which return a capital of £21,777; 29 produce £25,257; 69 employ 54 men and 65 tan 190,729 bides and skins.

16 Woolles Factories—14 have a capital of £18,50; 6 produce £7,509 yardes €25,500; 69 employ 54 men and 65 tan 190,729 bides and skins.

16 Out-Meal Mills—There a capital of £1,30; 2 produce £300 bids.

17 absertes—60 have a capital of £1,500 produce 9,791 cwt.; 7 realize £40, and 60 cambor 61 men.

5 Pail Factories—51 have a capital of £1,670, 1 yields £100, 3 produce £25,600, and 6 campley 61 men.

7 OIL Pateries and 10 old Mill, with a capital of £15,000, 1 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

18 Faugatives—10 have a capital of £10,520, 12 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

19 Coll Factories—51 of 101 Mill, with a capital of £270, produce £30, and employ 2 men.

18 Faugatives—11 have a capital of £10,520, 12 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

18 Faugatives—11 have a capital of £10,520, 12 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

19 Faugatives—11 have a capital of £10,520, 12 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

18 Faugatives—11 have a capital of £10,520, 12 produce £30, and employ 2 men.

and employ 2 men.
41 Foundries—Il have a capital of £16,820, 12 produce £3,125 and

3 Shirple Factories—1 produces £50, 2 make 10,000 shingless day, and employ 2 men.
2 Starch Factories—1 produces 14,000 pounds, employing 3 men.
7 Brick-yards return £337,2 make 140,000 bricks.; 50 men in Montreal make 2,500,000.
10 Distilleries and Breweries—5 have a capital of £2,000, 2 make 5,400 gallons, and 3 yield £2,100.
3 Conjurages noske 1,500 barrels and employ 2 men.
2 Rope Factories—1 coupleys 150 men., 1, with a capital of £100, returns 15 tons, with 6 men.
5 Threshing-Mill Factories—2 have £1,750 capital, 3 cuppley 23 men.
med 1 returns £223.

5 Threshing-Mill Factories—2 have £1,720 capital, 3 cmploy 23 men, and 3 returns £225.

£ £a, Scythe and Rake Factories—7 have £4,866 capital, 1 returns £266. 4 make 75,660 dozen scythes and 140,700 rakes, and 2 cmploy 31 men and make 50 axes, 18t. Manrice Forge employs 50 men.

5 Chair Factories—2 cmploy 17 men; 1, with a capital of £250, returns £250 product, and 1 makes 7,000 chairs.

1 Calinet Factories—2 cmploy 12, 100, employs 12 men.

4 Carriage Factories give a return of £1,375, with no particulars.

4 Paper Mills—capital £1,000, erturn £17,00, and employ 123 men.

19 Sipp Yards—14 cmploy £415 men.

3 Macune Factories—apital £750, 1 returns £300, and employs 18

with an uncertain tenure of office. Added to this unpleasant feature, was a dissention among the Democracy in relation to the appointment of the Chief of the Bench. The friends of "Gov." Dorr were very anxious to compliment him in some way, and insisted that he should be selected for the post. To this modest demand the "other friends" of his ex-Excellency demurred—and the demurrers being backed by Gov. Allen, a scrious split was anticipated, among the friends of the Court reform. The difficulty has been bridged over for the present, however, by the postponement of the subject. In the meantime the Constitutional Convention will have performed its duties, and the Legislature hopes the responsibility of the Court appointments will be changed from themselves to the people, and thereby secure peace in the Democratic family. That this course will maintain harmony is uncertain. Mr. Dorr's friends are anxious that some signal mark of favor should

ing 8 men.

Ritle Factory produces 560 rides.

I Gless Factory capital £11,000, produces 30,000 boxes of 50 feet, and employe 150 men.

I Fyrougaceus Acid Works—capital £250, yields £130, and employs 7 Soap and Candle Factories-1 producing 8,000 hours candles and 200 hours so p.

no-Ferine Manufactory, employing 257 men. no-Ferie Factories—1 with £6,850 capital, and 25 men.

Vicinity of Puget Sound.

ndence of The N. Y. Tribane.

OLYMPIA, Puget Sound, Friday, April 15, 1852.

Messas. Entrons: The importance of this new and growing country must very soon, there is no doubt, attract the particular attention of Eastern people. Surely, such a beautiful country cannot long remain out of their enterprising and energetic grasp. I am induced the life of the life comparatively unknown to them: it of their enterprising and energetic grasp. I am induced to believe that it is comparatively unknown to them; it is true it is known that there is such a country; and the name of Puget Sound is familiar the world over; but of the territory bordering the Sound, and of its resources and natural advantages, they are quite in the background. And yet it only wants a knowledge of it to be circulated among the people of New-England, so that they may really knew what it is, to secure for it the emigration and settlement of an industrious and enterprising population, who will cultivate and bring under subjection the tens of thousands of acres of its fertile and unoccupied lands, and turn its magnificent and valuable forests of lands, and turn its magnificent and valuable forests of timber into articles of trade; open its immense steam-producing coal to commerce, make its excellent fisher-ies yield their abundance, and improve the extensive water-power, which is not equaled in the world; and then, with a climate which cannot be surpassed for its

then, with a climate war can be and you are mildness of winter, and beauty and grandeur of summer, it will rival the far-famed New-England.

Northern Oregon, lying as it does between the forty-ninth parallel of north lattitude and the Columbia River, embraces an area of thirty-two thousand square River, embraces an area of thirty-two thousand square miles, which is about equal to the size of Ohio, or, perhaps, the combined States of New-Hampshire, Vermontj Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And in this large extent of territory there are at least twenty-two thousand square miles of arable land, and if it were divided into farms, allowing every farm fifty acres, there would be no less than two hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred men engaged in cultivating the seil. At the present time the most of this beautiful country, with its delightful prairies, magnificent timber lands, and mountain streams, is remaining wild for want of occupants. But it cannot always be so, and if it continues to be settled as fast as heretofore, and I can see no reason why it will not a great deal faster, it will soon be the happy home of thousands of an industrious and presperous people.

sperous people. The Donation Law has been of much advantage to the The Donation Law has been of much advantage to the whole of Oregon, and as it has been extended to 1855, it will be of much more, particularly to Northern Oregon. There have also been some other amendments made to the bill, which will be highly beneficial to Oregon generally. The law has been a great inducement to oregon generally.

States to leave their homes and sees better ones on the
Pacific, and this extension will no doubt be an additional nducement for others to come where they can get land without money and without price," and where they can ake joyous homes, and be "lords and monarchs of the

The extent of country lying between Paget Sound The extent of country lying between Paget Sound and the Cascade Mountains on the east, is about fifty miles in width, and from the Sound to the Olympian or Coast Range on the west, about fifteen miles. Between the Sound and the Columbia River, on the south, a distance of sixry miles, are the large and fertile valleys of Gebalis and Cowittz Rivers. In the Gebalis Valley it is estimated thore are 400,000 acres of excellent prairie and heavy-timbered lands.

The banks of the Sound are composed mostly of sand total clay vising to the hight of 25 to 100 feet, and

and clay, rising to the hight of 25 to 100 feet, and are overed with large and lofty fir and cedar trees. On going a short distance back from the shore, fine prairies and woodlands are found, with numerous lakes of from and woodlands are found, with numerous takes of from 50 to 1,500 acres of surface. These takes are filled with many kinds of fish, and every variety of water fowl. The prairies are from 50 to 10,000 acres in extent, interspersed with beautiful groves and skirted with beits of weedland, varying from one-fourth to five miles in width. The timber around the prairies is not as large as it is on the Sound, but yet very large compared to eastern tamber. Fir trees are often seen 300 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter. The principal kinds of trees are the white and yellow fir, cedar, maple, oak, sach, spruce, hemiock and alder. The codar tree is a difash, spruce, hemiock and alder. The cedar tree is a dif-ferent species of free from either the red or white of New England, yet seems to take the nature of both. The mayle is also different from the Eastern soft or

they extend back from one-eight to a mile on either side and are densely covered with growths of wood. The streams, having their source in the mountains, are liable to overflow during high freshetts. These streams have numerous and beautiful mill privileges on them.

have numerous and beautiful unit privileges on them, and are also full of excellent trout.

The forests abound in game. Among the wild animals may be found the bear, elk, deer, fox, otter, beaver muskrat, rabbit. Ac. Of the wild fowl, there are the goose, brant, duck, pheasant, partridge, grouse, eagle, swan, crane, gull, hawk, crow, raven, woodcock, robin, with many others, some of which exist in the States.

In all the waters of the Sound there is an abundance of fish. The most excellent are the cod, salmon, balliont herrips, macketel and flounders. Of the shell fish

of fish. The most excellent are the cod, salmon, ball-bet, herring, mackerel and flounders. Of the shell fish order there are ovstors, clams, lobsters and crabs in great quantities, with my risds of smaller varieties.

In a future communication I shall have occasion to al-lude to the extensive fishing-grounds which exist through-out the Sound. They are probably unequiried in the world, and will eventually be carried on as successfully as those on the Atlantic. In my next I will give a de-scription of the climate and productions of Northern Oreson.

Yours, &c. E. T. C. Yours, &c.,

RHODE ISLAND.

General Assembly-India-Rubber Manufacture, &c.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

NEWPORT, Saturday, June 18, 1838.

Our State Legislature adjourned last night, after a session of four days. A large amount of business has been transacted, but mostly of a private nature—such as been transacted, but mostly of a private nature—such as petitions for Bank charters, and other corporations.

The Democratic majority in the Senate has exhibited

Fugitive Slave Law. Of course the action of the Rhode Island Democracy upon this question had to be in keep-ing with the principles of the National fountain-head— so the treatment of the petition is not so much a matter of remark. In the Senate a petition was presented from certain parties interested in the Goodyear India-Rubber patent, praying for an act of incorporation. In usual order of such business this petition would have to go over to the next General Assembly, but the persons interested avoided the difficulty by having, by purchase or otherwise, obtained possession of a charter of another company, incorporated a short time since with a capital of \$25,000, with power to increase to \$50,000. Under this charter the petitioners hoped to obtain an increase to \$3,000,000, the power asked for in the petition. The principal feature in the matter seems to be that it is a move of the joint owners of the Goodyear patent to maintain their advantage in the manufacture of India-Rubber goods, after the expiration of the patent, by a union of capital, entirely preventing competition among themselves, and deterring others from embarkation in the business by a display of means of such magnitude. The petition was continued with an order of notice.

The feature of the session, or what it was anticipated would be the feature, was the reorganization of the Supreme Court of this State, but this bone of contention between the Hunker and Young America wings of the Democracy was left unpicked until the next session. A resolution, declaring the places of the present Judges vacant, was offered and the consideration of the matter deferred to a more convenient season. It was thought that the matter would be settled and the appointments made at this session, but it was found upon talking the matter over that under existing circumstances there was a slight difficulty in the way of making the appointments, an objection no less than a want of somebody to take them, since no lawer of sufficient ability would of remark. In the Senate a petition was presented from certain

ments, an objection no less than a want of somebody to take them, since no lawyer of sufficient ability would give up his practice for a seat as an Associate Judge, with an uncertain tenure of office. Added to this unpleas-

fessed regard for the people's interest, and reform in expenses, this adjourned session in September is something extra, such an event not having taken place since

been in session during the week, and this morning adjourned over to Monday. There are some important

NEW-BEDFORD.

Massachusetts Board of Education—City Library—The Enforcement of the Maine-Luve—Whaling and Rob-bery of the Sailors. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribuse. NEW BEDFORD, (Mass.,) Thursday, June 16, 1853.

During a few days' sojourn in this city, I have learned some facts which may interest the many readers of your columns in the Empire State. The old Purstan devo-

About 400 whale ships leave the wharves of this bosutiindicity for distant seas; more in number than all the vessels of the world besides, engaged in the perilous enterprise of harpconing the oily monsters of the deep. But it
is not generally known to what an extent credulous sallors,
upon their first veysge, are defrauded. A country youth
engages, while inland, to go whalleg. He reaches port,
pays a sensu to the agent of the ship-owners, and officious
traders generously offer him an outat "on the most reason
able terms." The chest of clothing is sent to his cabin, and
the bill to his officer. Upon his return from a three years
neventure, the ame merchanist mest him at the whart with
proposals for an inpl. as it is called. These bills, which
paid the creditors thirty or firty per cent, with other
shaves, leave him penniless. This is the history of throngs
who have braved the sangers of occan storms and of capturing whales.

Beturning yesterday from a sail, I saw, down the
channel, a noble ship, just in rocking at another.

Around her black and weather beaten form pleasure-heals were flying in every direction. I thought as
the samest light fell on the seems, how like was that vessel,
whose rail was hever uniaried but in service, to a serving

who see sail was hever unfuried but in service, to a scoratal standard service, and the show and pastime of idlers on the sea of the. Yours. $r \in \mathbb{N}$ PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jane 12, 1833.
During the past week, there have been quite a number of ramors affect respecting the disposition of the remains of Arthur Spring, Sen. It was known that in accordance

h the express wish of the son of the crimical, the bo the deceased was builded over to key. John Street

of the descased was harded over to liev. John Street for insement. Subsequent to the by the consent of the son, the body was handed over to the surgeons to make another an examination of it as the cause of science might render desirable. The body was accordingly partially dissected by Prof. McAlintock, on Satarly, the lith inst. in the presence of a large concourse of people, and it was then placed in the care of Mr. Street, to be disposed of in accordance with the promise made to young Arthur.

During the past few days it has been more than hinted that the body had not been buried, according to promise, and despite the professional character of the individual having the matter in charge, it was boldly assected that a mere sham burith had taken place, with his knowledge. The following affidavits, which were sworn to before Aid. Every, of Penn District, on Monday last, will throw some light on the mysterious subject:

ight on the mysterious subject:

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES R. FERRIS.

I, Charles R. Ferria, having been called upon by Richard Hill, of francisville, scatten of the city ground, to examine the contents of a velin broat if there by Rev. John Street and others, and to contain be body of Arthur Spring, Sc. executed on Februarian the inchest, according to the laws of the State of Feneralization, the made of the body of proposed in ury presence contained a log of wood and some leaking, and so portion of any human being.

about 400 whale ships leave the wharves of this besuti-

Personally appeared before me, Charles R. Ferris, who being duly evern and subscribed before me, this 19th June, 1803. S. Rodman Races, Aid. of the Third Ward, Dist. or Co. E.

S. RODMAN REGER, Ald, of the Third Ward, Dist. or Co. m. AFFIDAVIT OF RICHARD HILL.

I, Richard Hill, having been called upon by Thomas Oliver Gold-smith, Corners of the City and County of Philadelpois, to saxwise the coffic axis to contain the body of Arthur Spring, Sc. axes leaded on Friday last, the 16th inst., hav my opened said coffin brought there by Rev John Street and others, said coffin conta ned in sportion of a beman being, but a log of wood and clothing.

Personnilly appeared before min, Richard Hill, who being daily sworm, depose h and sayesh the above to be true. June 13, 18th.

S. RODMAN REGER, Ald, of the Third Ward, Dat. of Penn.

We concern! Some what to think of this smith such as the same state.

S. Rodan Recta, Aid of the Third Ward, Dut. of Penn.
We scarcely know what to think of this serio-confice
termination of a very eventful affair. Mr. Hill, one of the
deponents, is a man of veracity, and is, moreover, the Sazton of the City Burtal Ground, where the codin and its singular contents were interred. In spite of this reliable evidence, we are unwilling to believe that a minister of the
Gespel would knowingly be a party to such a double fraud,
and we shall anxiously wait for more light upon the dark
subject.

We have received a communication from the Philadel

subject.

We have received a communication from the Philadelphia Medical College upon the subject. That institution disavows having had anything to do with the body further than what was done fair and above board, and the examination on the 11th inst. The College asserts that after the examination the remains were placed in a soffin and given into the custody of Mr. Street and the undertaker, by whom, or by whose direction, they were removed.

The College asserts that \$100 had been offered for the skull alone of the executed criminal, and sagely opines that the body has fallen into the hands of some skeleton-maker. Perhaps, as the matter is now being agitated, all the facts will transpire.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a painful occurrence took place at London's Mansion House, at the corner of Eleventh and Market sts. A young man named Jacobs, from the interior of the Nate, was shot in the side by a man named John M. Jeffries. It seems that Jeffries, who is a boarder in the house, was alone in his room, when C. B. Jenkins and a young man named Frederick Couldock, entered the apartment. There had previously been some difficulty between Jeffries and Jacobs, and the former, thinking the object of the intruders was to attack him, frew a pistol and tired. The weapon was loaded with shot, which took effect upon the left side, inflicting a slight flesh wound. It is rumored that the two nersons who had entered the pistol and fired. The weapon was loaded with shot, which took effect upon the left side, inflicting a slight flesh wound. It is runored that the two persons who had entered the room afterward attacked Jeffries, and that the latter in dofending himself, inflicted some pretty severe blows on the heads of his assailants. Officer Kithcart, of the Mayor's night Police, hearing the report of the pistol, entered the house and took Jeffries into custody. The latter was taken before Mayor Gilpin, and he subsequently entered ball, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the sum of \$1,000, to an swer any charges which may be brought against him. It is a fortunate circumstance that the affair was not aftended with any serious consequences. The parties belong to respectable families, and have hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being amiable young men. There was a number of eraggerated stories in circulation in reference to the matter.

to the matter.

The Philadelphia Hippedrome, which has been perfected through the enterprise of General Rufus Welch, will open on Thursday week, June Joth, and continue just as long as the patronage of the public will warrant. The site selected is the large let on Locust, Broad and Westmorelands, baving three fronts of nearly two hundred and fifty feet each. In addition to this, all the vacant ground between Edwards is it. Schnylkill Eighth 3r., has been kindly tendered to, and will be occupied by the Hippedrome and its appendages. Large as the ground is, it is too small for Gent. Welch's ambition, but as it is the largest within the citys bunds, it is the only available one. The building will be of canvas, with beard sides, and decorated front, with turrets, from which flags and streamers will flow, with turrets, from whoch the said and streamers will flow the normous sum of seven thousand dollars. Others are on the way. A number of French Hippedrome performes have also arrived and are practicing daily. The establishment employs one hundred and sixty three horses, and enqual number of male and female performers. The stablishment employs one hundred and sixty three horses, and enqual number of male and female performers. The stablishment employs one hundred and sixty three horses, and enqual number of male and female performers. The male and equal number of male and female performers to the with the more agravated symptomer of the salts of lead holtonily introduced into the salts of lead holtonily introduced in the tissues, and wonld be securated in the tissues, and wonld be securated to the salts of lead holtonily introduced into the salts of lead holtonily introduced into the salts of lead holtonily introduced in the tissues, and wonld be accumulated in the Democratic family. That this coarse will maintain harmony is uncertain. Mr. Dorr's friends are anxious that some signal mark of favor should be shown to him, and can fix upon no compilment so significant as his appointment as Chief Justice of the Court, by whose sentence he was incarcerated, and may insist that the Legislature ought to compliment him while it has the power sot do, and not leave their work for the people. The opposition to his being appointed as his friends desire, does not arise from a lack of will on the part of the Hunkers to do something to conciliate the Young Democracy, but from a want of disposition to compliment him in that particular way. No doubt, a resolution expressing the confidence in the integrity and firmness, (and even the purity of his political moves) of Mr. Dorr, would be swallowed by the Hunkers without a wry face; but they can't go his being made Chief Justice, or appointed to any office; they are willing to compliment him with words, but not with deeds. The present state of affairs is important in a political point of view, since it threatens to demoralize the dominant party, if it does not annihilate it. The Assembly adjourned to the third Monday in September; and en passant it may be remarked that, with all its professed regard for the people's interest, and reform in expresses this adjourned session in September; as one-

journed over to Monday. There are some important cases on the docket, among them the suit of Greene vs. City of Providence, for damage received under the Maine Law. This morning a suit against the City of Providence for damage sustained by a fall upon a side-walk, in consequence of the non-removal of snow and ice—damage \$20,000—was given to the Jury.

The weather has been delightful for the week, and the sojourn at the "Aquidneck" really a matter of comfort.

Anthony Pynz.

columns in the Empire State. The old Purstan devotion to moral and intellectual culture, which reared on
the island, clear age of the wilderness that overshadowed a
continent, the sametuary and school house side by side,
still pervades the commonwealth, and is repening to noble
results. The Massachusetts Board of Education, of which
the Governor is ex-officio chairman, has now its central office in the State-House of the Capitol, and will soon be recognized in the Constitution, as a permanent organization,
with ample appropriations from the treasury, to periect the
contemplated arrangements and work. Dr. Sears, the gentlemanty and efficient Secretary, has a salary of \$2,000 per
year, with an assistant who is paid \$1,000, and an agent

holds several Teachers Institutes, amounts in the City course of lectures in progress hera, and which is given in every county during the year. Prof. Gayot's Lectures on Physical Geography and the Human K cees are highly scientifie and interesting. In regard to the latter, he maintains the view of a common origin, as well as the unity of mankind.

His thoughts upon the individuality of man, visible in the expression, varied according to cultivation, and stamping the form with the souls immortality and personal words, were brilliant and impressive. Prof. Agassis betweening. It is a fact which needs explanation, that while a concert or flishy harangue fills the City Hall, the fleest efforts of such muck out together less than half the number. There is, however, a monument of fame to New Bediord, in its "City Library," the only one of the kind in the ecorial, whose first annual report I send you. By an appropriation from the Corperation, the rooms, books and Librarian are furnished, and the whole population have free access to the several thousand volumes already collected. Its peculiar model feature, is, that the poorest citizen may, ander proper regal tions, draw without expense. The Library circulates among the masses, and cheers with its weal to intellect the humblest habitation.

The city is reselved to enteres the Maine Law, which has not been yet "a terror to evid evers." Next to Beston this whalling port presents a front of strong opposition to the thorough application of that vital statute. But like "Use Towns," which seems destined to outleve the serves of the conservative press. Neal Diss set is gathering strength, and the volce of outlaged humanly will be heeded, and compel tunid politicians not only to pass, but with a strong hand execute a law whose foes alone are appetite and avarice.

About 400 whale ships leave the wharves of this bounties.

antage.

The new and the old order of things are strongly con-The new and the old order of things are strongly contrasted just at this time. Half way across the Portage is seen, high above the water, the steambeat Sam Ward, on her land journey to Lake Superior. It is a speciacle of continual interest to see a large steamer thus drawn over land, and speciators throng the place to winters this land sating. This is likely in he the last vessel that will be halled over the land, and this one is just in advance of the canal work. Right in her wake workmen are exavating the soil and rock over which she has just passed. On the route of the Canal the Indians have sold their log shautles, and these ancient bark-covered dwellings of the Ojihwa have already been leveled to the ground to give place to the buildings and works of the whites. Their ancient can, jing ground will be saidly broken into, and they must jith their tents elsewhere. There is no rest for this downed people, and like the Jews they must "wander witheringty."

—And where their fathers bones now be, Theirs may never he.

The steamer London, Capt. Sweeney, of Ward's Lans, also arrived to day leaded down with lumber, men, &c., for the Canal Company.

The propeller Peninsula, Capt. Andrews, has just arrived, bringing down therty-nine tans of copper in barrels and bringing down therty-nine tans of copper in barrels and North American in masses, and one hundred and forty-six tens from the Cliff, in barrels and masses.

We are glad to be able to report the first shipment of copper from the Pittsburgh and Isle Royale mine this season. The schooner Algonquin, Capt. Halloran, has just arrived with four times of copper in masses and barrels from the above mine.

the above mine.

The Haltimore arrived on the 6th inst, with one hundred and forty five bils, of copper, averaging six hundred, from the Cliff mine. Thirty six bils, averaging aix hundred, from fifty, and three tuns in masses, from the North Western.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Halifax North American, of the 10th, says.—"A report reached the read"ing room, last evening, that a ship from England bound to New York with a cargo of gas coal, was salone on "Sable Island, the crew of which had captured the island."
Our correspondent informs us that the vessel was the Amazon from Liverpool. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has been dissalved by proclamation of His Excellency. Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Livetenant Governor. Writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 9th of August next. Admiral Seymour was coming to St. John this week.

Two buildings on Broad et., Bangor, belonging to John

Two hulldings on Broad-st. Bangor, belonging to John Huckins, were burnt on the 15th inst. One was a new building, and the other was a storehouse containing lumber belonging to Mr. Huckins, which was also burnt. Loss in buildings and lumber about \$1,500.

PASSENGERS OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY

The fellowing communication from Mr. Mure, the British Consul, concerning the passengers by the ship William and Mary, will be read with much interest:

Eds. Pic.—I have the honor to inform those persons who so promptly responded to my appeal of yesterday, that we have been enabled through their generosity, and with the sid of Mr. Schroeder, the agent of the German Society, to send off this evening \$3 of the unfortunate passengers, by the Grand Turk to St. Louis. Mr. F. Kennett & Co. (al-filled in a most liberal manner their contract for the passage of 10 of these persons. I distributed the sum of \$440 among them, for the purpose of supplying necessaries which they stood in need of.

The 55 passengers remaining behind, and mostly destined

them, for the purpose of explaying the essential stood in need of.

The 55 passengers remaining behind, and mostly destined for the West, have removed from the schooners and provided with boarding-houses until an opportunity offers for shipment to their different destinations. Some are too ill to be sent off at present. A portion of the funds will of course be reserved for the passengers, 28 in number, who are daily expected from Nassau. The expense to be incorred for these remaining will be unoth greater, as they incurred for those remaining will be much greater, as they have not the advantage of the Dutch passengers in having

their passage secured to them by contract.

The money was distributed to them in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, and the poor people seemed to feel deeply their kindness, and expressed their gratitude in

the warmest manner. Your obedient servant.
William More.

CROTON WATER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sir: I was gratified to meet in one of your last week's issues, a reference to the contamination of Croton Water by the lead service-pipes, which are almost universally employed for distribution. It is ployed for distributing it in our dwellings. This subject was spitated with much earnestness at the time of the first introduction of Croton Water into the City, and numerous experiments were instituted by Dr. Chilton, and others, all of which established the fact that the water did become

of which established the fact that the water did become sensibly impregnated with poisonous compounds of lead by standing for a few hours in pipes of that metal.

The apprehensions thus excited were, however, in a great measure allayed by reference to the then regarded indisputable authority of Dr. Christison, of Edinburgh from whose experiments it was inferred that the danger was merely temporary, and could be entirely obviated by the employment of a very simple precaution, that, in fact certain saline substances, known to be present in the Croton Water, would have the effect of producing in a short time an insoluble lining in the interior of the pipes, which time an insoluble lining in the interior of the pipes, which would effectually protect the water from subsequent ac would encrusary process. It is not that if, during the first few days or weeks after the introduction of the Croton Water into a house, it were allowed to run freely for a few minutes.

George W. Roce an energed convoice from there; Italy Discover and temporary of the second convoiced properties of the specials in the effice of the Local Conference of the specials in the effice of the Local Conference of the specials in the effice of the Local Conference of the specials in the effice of the Local Conference of the specials in the effice of the Local Conference of the special Conference of the State o

your columns. In another communication, I will state additional facts in connexion with this subject which should be regarded as one of vital interest to our chizens and will point out what I consider an efficient remedy for the cvil I have exposed.

Your obt. servit,
William H. ELLET.

Shocking Munder at Ciscisnati on the 15th inst.—
A man named Pariets Conneil was attacked in his own honce by a gang of rondes, and besten so shockingly that he died in a tew hours after. Conneil had just been married, and the rowdles called on him with the intuntion of levying a contribution for a spree. He gave them a dollar, which was unsatisfactory, and hence the britist and fatal assent. Two or three hard characters were arrested on senjielon of being concerned in the nurder, but were subsequently discharged for want of evidence. The victim of this cutrage is said to have been a peaceful and well disposed man.

William B. Sasseer, indicated for the murder of Mrs. Emeline Johnson, in the Criminal Court, of the District of Co-lumbia, has been acquitted.

Nashus, N. H., is to be lighted with gas by the non of Pa, was describer, and a city churter for it, has passed the House of Representatives.

THE WALDENSES.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Mission of the Roy. J. P. Revel, Moderator of the Waldensian Synod.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Mission of the Rev. J. P. Revel, Moderator of the Waldensian Sysod.

At a recent meeting of the Ministers of the Gospel and others, belonging to the various Protestant Churches, held in the Reformed Church in Ninth St., (Rev. Dr. Knor in the Chair, and Dr. Raird acting as Secretary,) the undersigned were appointed a Committee to assist by their coansels, and in other ways, Rev. Mr. Revel, who has been sent to this country by the Synod of the Waldensian Church to ask for the help of our Churches, in behalf of the enterprise which that body is prose-cating for the spread of the Gospel in Italy. In accordance with their appointment, the undersigned beg leave to present to the Protestant Churches of their country, of every name, the following statement and appeal:

"No portion of the Christian Church inspires so deep an interest in retracing its character and history as that of the Waldenses in the nountains and valleys of Fledmant. For a course of centuries before the Reformation they were winesses for the "truth as it is in Christ Jesus," against the certuptions and assumptions of Popery, exemplifying the Christian character in its simplicity and consistency, and sealing their testimony in marty-dom under repeated, continued, sewere and crushing persecutions. But they were 'a bush on fire, and not consumed, for the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush "was with them. It is needless to make further reference to the Church of the Waldenses in order to excite the attention and the tenderest and strongest sympathy of American Christians of different denominations in their behalf. Of late years the communications and efforts of British and American Christians who have visited them, have made the public acquainted with their present condition.

"Very recent events in the kingdom of Sardinis have

mations in their behalf. Of late years the communication and efforts of British and American Christians who have visited them, have made the public acquainted with their present conditions.

"Very recent events in the kingdom of Sardinia have led to the attainment and security of greater privileges and immunities, and a way is opening for their labors in diffusing evangelical truth in Italy. They feel themselves to be a Missionary Church, and already an anspicious commencement has been made at several points in the Missionary work. Has not the great head of the Church wendermally preserved this excellent and devoted body of Christians to render them in time the principal instruments in the evangelization of Italy? They are anxious to found a Theological Seminary in their own home, with the leading view of thoroughly training young men for the ministry and the missionary service.

"In the great scantness of their own resources they appeal for aid in founding the proposed seminary, and advancing their missionary work, to their Christian brethren of the different Protestant Churches. They have delegated the Moderator of this ancient systed, the Rev. Jean Pierre Revel, to visit our American Churches and presents their appeal. He comes to us commended very highly, not merely by the official station which he occupies, but also for the excellence of his personal character. We feel popular pleasure in receiving and welcoming him among us. The reminimecences connected with the past in the history of the Waderness, and the associations of the present, combine to give an interest and importance to his mission rarely found, which every branch of the past in the history of the Waderness, and the associations of the present, combine to give an interest and importance to his mission rarely found, which every branch of the Protestant Church will, doubtless, cordially estimate and respond to.

"Brother Revel purposes to return to his home beforg the autumn. He will of course, however diligently employed, be able to visit only a

"The objects for which our Waldensian breithren need our aid are:

"1. The establishment of a Theological Seminary, in connection with their Coolege at La Tour, (their principal village,) where their young men may be trained for preaching the Gospel in Italian, instead of being sent to Geneva and Lausanne, where they must be taught through the medium of the French. The sum of \$20,000 will suffice to endow this Seninary with three Professors.

"2. The completion of a church at Turin, the building of one in Piguerel, and the opening of several chapels in Casale, Genos, Nice, &c.

"3. The support of missionaries in many places in Piedmont, where their labors are now demanded.

"4. The coluenten of young men—not only natives, but also converted Italians—for the work of making known the Gespel in Italy.

the A certain length of time is expected for the contest of the A certain length of time is the pass stable contamination, and therefore when a continuous current is flowing through a pipe of moderate length on danger is to be apprehended from the use of the water. But such a continuous has a bid in every bosons in this dity in pipes to become charged with the metal. The precise of all wing the pipes to discharge themselves of the water which has been long at rest in them before any is drawn for use, is a good one, but does not afford entire security, maximuch as a night may detach portions of the locally addraring tonoble carbonate.

To illustrate the foregoing faces, I select a few experiments of a kind which can easily be repeated in any interest of the water which has been long at the security of the water in the security maximuch as a night may detach portions of the locally addraring tonoble carbonate.

To illustrate the foregoing faces, I select a few experiments of water which has been in a relation of the local management of the water which has been in a relation of the local management of the water which has been in a relationation of the local carbonate.

A price of Crotom water was signify activitied by as etc. acid. Subjursted by dropen gas away and advantant precipitate of anyboured of lead. Subjursted by dropen gas was an abundant precipitate of anyboured of lead. Subjursted by dropen gas was an abundant precipitate of anyboured of lead. Subjursted by dropen gas was an abundant precipitate of anyboured of lead. Subjursted by dropen gas was an abundant precipitate of anyboured of lead of the subjursted by dropen gas was an abundant precipitate of anyboured of lead of the subjursted by dropen and the subjursted by dropen and the proper is a distance from the carbonate of the water which had been about twenty and the subjursted by dropen and the proper of attachment of the water and the proper is a distance from the carbonate of the preserve of lead. The price of the water which had been about twent

that original fountain from which all who have been forced to that original fountain from which all who have been traify great, have drawn their importation, and having drank at the eternal spring of God's truth is it strange that one should at last arise filled with 'es dration the not of and the artist?"

The tec hour system is v enerally races the meet-enjes of our city. I commence to take an hour for dinner at noon, and go home at six. They do quote as much work, we suppose, as when they closed through twelve or fourteen long hours—have more time to spend in their families or in agreeable recreations, and are consequently happier and be-thiser, and be tor in every consequently happier and be-thiser, and be to rise every way. The time will came when all our factories will adopt the ten hour rule, as fending to promote the interests of the ten hour rule, as the employed.

(Providence (R. I.) Aircolds.

A little damphter of B. D. J. Yerthen.

A little damphter of B. D. J. Yerthen.

A made property of the control of the control